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# A METHODICAL CALL SHORT CATECHISME:

Containing briefly all the principal grounds of Christian Religion,



LONDON  
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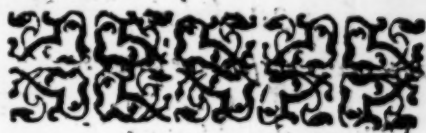
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## A Catechisme.



*What is Catechising?*

It is (a) an instruction, especially of the Ignorant, in the grounds of Religion. <sup>a Heb. 5. 12. 13. & 6. 1. 2.</sup>

*What are the parts of a Catechisme?*

They (b) are either of God, or of his kingdom. <sup>b Aa 8. 12. & 28. 23.</sup>

*What is God?*

God is an (c) essence, that hath his being from himselfe. <sup>c Exod. 3. 14. Ioh. 8. 12.</sup>

*What doe you consider in God?*

His } Properties, and  
Trinitie of persons, in the  
vnitie of essence.

*What is a propertie in God?*

It is an (d) essential faculty in God, according to the diuers manner of his working. <sup>d 1. Pet. 3. 2. 1. Iohn 4. 16. Psal 145.</sup>

*What is a person in the Trinitie?*

It is (e) a distinct substance, (f) ha-ving the whole Godhead in it. <sup>e Iohn 1. 17. & 14. 16. f Ioh. 14. 23. 7. 3. 11.</sup>

## A Catechisme.

*How many persons be there?*

g Mat. 28. 19.  
1. Iohn. 5. 7.

(g) Three: the } Father,  
                              } Sonne.  
                              } Holy Ghost.

*What is the Father?*

h Psal. 2. 7:  
Iohn 14. 1.  
Heb. 1. 9.

The first person of the (h) Trinitie, that of himselfe eternally hath begotten his onely Sonne.

*What is the Sonne?*

i As before by  
relation,  
Prou. 8.

The second person of the (i) Trinitie, that in the vnitie of essence is eternally begotten of the substance of his Father.

*What is the holy Ghost?*

a Iohn 14. 25.  
Rome 8. 9.

He is the third person of the (a) Trinitie, proceeding eternally from the Father and the Sonne.

*These three being every one the true and enerliuing God, are they any more than one God?*

b Deut. 6. 4:  
1. Ioh 4. 19.  
1. Cor. 8. 5. 6.

(b) No.

*Hitherto of God: What is the kingdome?*

c Esa. 9. 7.  
Dan. 2. 24. 3. 33  
Luk. 1. 23.  
d Rom. 1. 34.

The kingdome of God is (c) an euerlasting kingdome, appointed and ruled by the counsell (d) of his owne will.

Psal. 115. 63.  
1. Ioh. 1. 9.

*What are the parts of his kingdome?*

(e) His

*A Catechisme.*

(e) His decree, and the execution thereof. 1. Cor. 2, 16. Ephes. 1, 11.

*What is the decree?*

It is the most (f) perfect will of every thing, which maketh it most perfectly good. Psal. 90, 4. Act. 4, 28. Ephes. 1, 11.

*What decrees of God is that, which is especially to be considered?*

That of men and Angels, called Predestination.

*What is Predestination?*

It is the decree of God (g) touching the everlasting estate of men and Angels. 1. Thef. 5, 9. Rom. 9, 22, 23. 1. Pet. 2, 8. Mar. 15, 41.

*What are the parts of Predestination?*

Election, and reprobation.

*What is Election?*

It is the (b) eternall Predestination of certaine men and Angels to life, to the praise of his glorious grace. Ephes. 1, 5, 9. Rom. 9, 22, 23.

*What is reprobation?*

It is the (i) eternall Predestination of certaine men and Angels to destruction, (k) to the praise of his glorious iustice. 1. Thef. 5, 9. k Of the contrary end of election.

*So much of the decree.*

## *A Catechisme.*

*What is the execution?*

1 Ephes. 1. 11.  
Act 4. 28.

It is an (l) action of God effectually working all things he hath decreed.

*What are the parts thereof?*

a Psalm. 32. 9.  
10. 11. & 146.  
67.

(a) Creation, and providence.

b Gen. 1. 7. &  
Heb. 11. 2.

It is the execution of Gods decree, of (b) making all things that are made of nothing very good.

*What is providence?*

c Eph. 1. 11.  
Rom. 11. 36.  
Psal. 139. 2. 3.  
Col. 3. 1.

It is the (c) execution of Gods decree in the effectually disposing of all things, to their proper end, whereof that providence that is of (d) men and (e) Angels is chiefe.

d Mat. 6. 16. 8.  
10. 29. 30. 31.  
e Ezecch. 11.

*What doe you consider especially in that part of providence?*

4. 5. 6.  
f Genes. 3. 1.  
23. 4.

The fall of both (f) and repaire (g) of man.

g Gen. 3. 15.

*Which of them fell first?*

h Iud. 6.  
Iob 4. 18.  
i Ioh. 8. 44.

The (b) Angels, which were also (.) an instrumentall cause of mans fall.

*What was their fall?*

k Iud. 6.  
Ioh. 8. 44.  
2. Pet. 2. 4.

The (k) departing from their estate which God had set them in.

*Wherein consisteth that their departing?*

l Iob. 4. 18.

In forsaking their (l) innocencie, and

## A Catechisme.

and (m) committing of sinne which <sup>m 2. Pet. 7. 4.</sup>  
caused Gods (n) anger against them. <sup>n Lam. 3. 39.</sup>  
<sup>Esa. 6. 5. 6.</sup>

*What is sinne?*

It is the (o) transgression of Gods <sup>o 1. Ioh 3. 4.</sup>  
Law.

*What was the first sin of man?*

The (a) eating of the fruit that was <sup>a Gen. 2. 16.</sup>  
forbidden : from whence also doe <sup>17. 9. 7.</sup>  
come other sins, originall & actuall.

*What is due to these finnes?*

- (b) Guilt and {
- (c) Punishment }

<sup>b Rom. 1. 15.</sup>

<sup>c Rom. 5. 12.</sup>

*What is the guilt of sin.*

The (d) debt of sin whereby we <sup>d Rom. 3. 19.</sup>  
are subiect to Gods wrath.

*What is the punishment of sinne?*

(e) Everlasting death begun heere, <sup>e Gen 2 17.</sup>  
and to be accomplished in the life to <sup>Ioh. 5. 24 28.</sup>  
come. <sup>29. 3. 18. 19.</sup>

*What is that which God hath ordai-  
ned for the repaire of man?*

His (a) word.

<sup>a Io. 5. 25. 6. 68.</sup>

It is a doctrine of saving (b) mens <sup>b Ioh. 5. 35. 19.</sup>  
soules, written by diuine inspiration. <sup>2. Tim. 3. 11.</sup>

*How is this word made profitable  
for vs?* <sup>16. 17.</sup>

Chiefly, and first of all, by the  
(c) prea-

*A Catechisme.*

c Rom. 10. 14.  
Luk. 1. 2. 4.  
The practice  
of all the Apo-  
stles who neuer  
wrote but to  
the Churches,  
and such as al-  
ready beleue;

(e) preaching of it, to the begetting  
of Faith: & after by preaching and  
reading both, for our confirmation.

d Rom. 1. 19.  
20. 21.  
e 1. Cor. 1.  
21. 22.

*Will not the knowledge of the wise-  
dome, power and goodnes of God in the  
creation and gouernment of the hea-  
uen and earth with the things that are  
in them, reconer our lost estate?*

No. It (d) serueth rather for fur-  
ther condemnation, without the  
word: as (e) by, and with the  
word it is a good helpe.

*What are the parts of the word?*

f Rom. 16. 5. 6.  
Gal. 3. 11. 12.

The (f) law & gracious promise;  
(otherwise called the couenant of  
workes, & the couenant of grace,)  
which from the comming of Christ  
is called the Gospell.

*What doth the Law (containing the  
Covenant of Workes) craue of vs?*

g Leuit. 18. 5.  
h Deut. 27. 26.

All (g) such duties as were requi-  
red of Adams in his innocencie, & all  
(h) such, as are required since, by  
reason of his fall, with the reward of  
life euerlasting to the doers of them,  
& curses to him that doth them not.

a Gal. 3. 22.  
Rom. 8. 3.  
b Phil. 3. 9.  
Tit. 2. 5.  
Eph. 6. 4. 6.

*Is any man able to doe them all?*

No (a) not in the least (b) point.  
*What*



## A Catechisme.

*What profit availeth the Law to vs?*

Verie much, first to shew vs our  
(c) sins & punishment thereof, ther- c Gal. 3. 14;  
by to driue vs to Christ; and second- Rom. 3. 20. 77.  
ly to teach vs how to (d) walke d Mar. 5. 17:  
when we are come to him. Luk. 1. 6.

*What is the Summe of the Law?*

(e) Thou shalt loue, the Lord thy e Deut. 6 6.  
God with all thy heart, with all thy Mar. 22. 37.  
soule, and with all thy minde: this is 38. 39.  
the first and great Commandement,  
and the second is like to this: Thou  
shalt loue, thy neighbour as thy  
selfe, &c.

*What are the parts of the law?*

(f) The first and second table. f Exod. 34. 28.

*What Commandements are in the* 29.  
*first table?* Deut. 10. 1, 2.

The first foure, (g) which con- g Exod. 20.  
taine our duties towards God. 1. 2. 3. &c.  
*What is common to these foure?* Deu. 5. 4 6, &c

That euery one of them hath his  
seuerall reason annexed, which in the  
first commandement goeth before:  
and in the other three it commeth  
after.

*What is the first Commandement?*

I am the Lord thy God which  
brought

*Atterhis.*

brought thee out of the land of Egypt, &c.

*What is the summe of this Commandement?*

The inward worship of God,

*What is the second Commandement?*

Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any grauen Image, &c.

*What is the summe of this commandement?*

The outward worship of God, not according to the tradition of men, but according to the will of God, revealed in the Scripture.

*What is the third commandement?*

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine.

*What is the summe of this Commandement?*

A binding of the tongue to the good abearing to the titles, workes and actions of God.

*What is the fourth commandement?*

Remember the Sabbath day to sanctifie it.

*What is the summe of this Commandement?*

The time wherein this should be performed.

performed, to set our selues a part to  
Gods worship.

*So much of the first Table.*

**W**hat are the commandements  
of the second Table.

Sixe, containing our duties to-  
wards our neighbour.

*What is the summe of the Comman-  
dements of the second Table?*

Whatsoever you would that men  
should doe to you, doe you to them.

*What is generall to the Commande-  
ments of the second Table?*

That the workes thereof are in  
higher or lower degree of good or e-  
uill, as they are kept or broken to-  
wards one of the hould of faith,  
(a) rather then towards a neighbour 1. 2. Cor. 6. 8.  
10. 2. 2.  
Gal. 6. 10.  
simplic.

*What is the first of them, being the  
fifth in order?*

Honor thy Father & Mother, &c.

*What is the summe of it?*

All especiall duties to our neigh-  
bour, in respect of his and our cal-  
ling.

*What is the sixth Commandement?*

Thou

Thou shalt not murther.

*What is the summe of it?*

All generall duties to our neighbor in respect of his person.

*What is the seventh commandement?*

Thou shalt not commit adulterie.

*What is the summe of it?*

All generall duties to man in respect of chastitie.

*What is the eighth Commandement?*

Thou shalt not steale.

*What is the summe of it?*

All generall duties to man in respect of his goods.

*What is the ninth commandement?*

Thou shalt not beare false witnessse, &c.

*What is the summe of it?*

All generall duties to man in respect of his good name.

*What is the tenth Commandement?*

Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house, &c.

*What is the summe of it?*

That we keepe our hearts from all euill, not thoughts onely, but euen from all pronenes of sinning against our neighbour.

*What*

*A Catechisme.*

What forbiddeth this Commandement, that was not forbidden in the former?

The former doe condemne onely euill thoughts, with consent: which are heere condemned, before and without consent.

*Hitherto of the covenant of works.*

What is to be considered in the covenant of grace?

First (a) Christ, and then the (b) 3 Aët. 10. 43. 3  
meanes of applying Christ vnto vs. 24.

What things haue wee to consider in Christ? Rom. 1. 34.

Two: { His (c) person,  
          { His (d) office. b 2. Cor. 5. 20.

What is his person?

Christ, both (e) God and Man. Mar. 6. 33.

What haue we to consider in his person? c Ioh. 1. 34.

{ His Godhead, and  
          { his Māhead, which  
His 2. natures: { subsisteth and hath  
                      { it being in the  
                      { Godhead. d Esa. 61. 1. 2.

Being God before all worlds how  
became he a man? Luk 4. 18.

He

*Mat. 1. 10.* He was (f) conceived in time by  
*Luke 1. 31. 32.* the holy Ghost, and borne of the  
 Virgin Marie.

*Are these his natures separated?*

*g 2. Cor. 13. 4.* No verily, (g) they are inseparably  
*1. Pet. 2. 18.* vnited in the person and yet distin-  
*1. Cor. 15. 27.* guished in substance, properties, and  
*28.* actions.

*h 1. Tim. 2. 5.* So much of the person of Christ,

*Heb. 9. 15.*

*i Psal. 10. 2.*

*What is the office of Christ?*

*24.*

*Heb. 8. 23.*

To be (h) a mediator betwixt God  
 and man.

*Act. 3. 23.*

*a Eia. 61. 23. 4.*

*What are the parts of his media-*  
*tion?*

*Psal. 106.*

*Dan. 9. 24.*

His (i) Priesthood and his King-  
 dome.

*Ephes. 2. 14.*

*17. 16.*

*How doth he fulfill his Priesthood?*

*b Mat. 13. 8. 9.*

*10. 27. 6.*

In (a) opening his fathers will and  
 working the merit of our redemption

*c Mat. 10. 40.*

*Luk 10. 16.*

*How doth he open his fathers Will?*

*d Heb. 1. 1.*

In teaching vs the whole will of

*1. Pet. 1. 11. 12.*

*1. Pet. 2. 18. 19*

God, both in his (b) owne person,

*2. Pet. 1. 19.*

*10. 21.*

when he was vpo the earth, & by the

*Ephes. 4. 8. 11.*

(c) Ministers, fro the (d) beginning  
 of the world to the end thereof.

*2. 13.*

*How hath he wrought the merit o*

*of. 4. 6.*

*our redemption?*

*12. 1. 6. 17.*

Partly

partly by that which he did in his  
base estate; partly by that he did &  
both in his glory.

*Wherein consisteth that which was  
done in his base estate?*

In his conception, birth, life, power,  
hunger, thirst, weariness and o-  
ther humiliation even vnto death.

*What ariseth of this?*

His whole (e) obedience: which e Phil. 2. 5, 6.  
consisteth partly in suffering, partly 7. 8.  
in fulfilling. 1. Pet. 1. 24

*What was his suffering?*

That both in body and soule hee  
(f) suffered whatsoever we should f Esa. 53.  
haue suffered; hauing drunke the ful Mat. 26. 27:  
cup of Gods wrath filled vnto him  
for our sakes: whereby he hath ta-  
ken away our sinnes.

*What was his fulfilling?*

Doing the (g) whole law, whereby g Psal. 40. 7, 8.  
he purchased righteousness for vs. Gal. 4. 4, 5.  
Rom. 8. 3, 4.

*What are his actions in glory?*

His (h) resurrection, his (i) ascen- h Act. 1. 21, 36  
sion, and sitting at the right hand of i Heb. 9. 24, 25.  
God his (k) Father; whereby hee k Psal. 110. 1  
fulfilled his Priesthood, and made 2. 5, 6.  
himselfe away for his kingdome.

B

What

*A Catechisme.*

*What are the effects of all these actions towards vs?*

a Luk. 1. 61. 69

Heb. 7. 4. 25.

b Rom. 8. 34.

1. Pet. 2. 5.

Exodus 29. 33.

c Rom. 5. 15.

16. 17.

They are two: { a Redemption.  
b Intercession.

*What is Redemption?*

A (c) deliverance of vs from sinne and the punishment thereof, and a restoring to a better life then euer Adam had.

*What are the parts of Redemption?*

d 1. Cor. 15. 4. 5

1. Cor. 1. 30.

& 8. 11.

e Dan. 9. 24. 25

26. 27.

A ct. 13. 38. 39.

Rom. 8. 11.

(d) Reconciliation & (e) Sanctification.

*What is reconciliation?*

That, whereby the wrath of God is taken from vs, and wee restored to his fauour.

*Wherein doth it consist?*

In remission of sinnes, and imputation of righteousness.

*What is remission of sinnes?*

1. Colof. 2. 13.

1. Iohn 1. 7. 9.

Heb. 9. 28. &

10.

2. & 2. 14. 15.

3 Col. 1. 22.

Rom. 8. 18. 19.

The (f) abolishing and taking away of all our sinnes by his death.

*What is the imputation of righteousness?*

The (g) reckoning of Christs righteousness vnto vs, and the taking it for ours.

*What is sanctification?*



*A Catechisme.*

A freedome within vs (b) from the h Ro. 6. 12. 3. 4  
bondage of Satan, and restoration of 1. Cor. 1. 30.  
vs to a godly life.

*What are the parts of it?*

Mortification and quickning (i). i Ephes. 4. 22.

*What is mortification?*

23. 24.

The restraining and subduing of Col 3. 8. 10.  
our naturall corruption and restrain-  
ing from all euill (k).

k Rom. 6. 2. 3. 4.

*What is quickning?*

Col 3. 5.

A renewing of vs to newnesse of  
life, whereby we delight in dooing  
good (l).

l Rom 6. 4.

*So much of Redemption.*

• Colo. 3. 10. 12

Exod. 29. 38.

*What is intercession?*

It is that (m) worke, whereby m Rom. 8. 34.  
Christ sitting at the right hand of 1. Pet. 2. 5.  
God, his Father, taketh away all the  
pollution that cleaueth to our good  
workes: which dependeth vpon the  
merit of his passion. Exod. 29. 38.

*Huberts of the Priesthood of Christ.*

*What is his kingdome?*

That (n) whereby his Priest-hood is u Luk. 1. 32. 33  
made effectuell vnto vs, yea, without Ezek. 34.  
the which, al the actions of his priest-

hood.

B 2

A

hood are to vs voide and fruitlesse.

*What haue we to consider in his kingdome?*

First, the gouernment of his church in this ( *e* ) world.

o 1. Cor. 15. 25

26. 27. 28.

Mat 25. 14. 31.

33. 4. 5.

Secondly, his iudgement in the world to come, from which all the meanes of applying and making effectuall vnto vs Christ and all his benefits doe come.

*Wherein consisteth his gouernment in this world?*

p 1. The 5. 19.

10.

A 3. 10. 44.

In ( *p* ) things, and in persons.

*What are the things?*

Partly inward, and partly outward.

*What are the inward?*

q Gal. 3. 2. 3.

1. Tim. 1. 14.

The ( *q* ) spirit of God which is given by the outward.

*What doth the spirit of God worke in the godly?*

r Ephes 2. 8.

( *r* ) Faith, whereby I take holde of Christ, with all his benefits.

*What is Faith?*

f A 16. 31.

Gal. 1. 20. & 3.

26.

Iohn 6. 35.

A ( *f* ) perswasion of the fauour of God toward me in Iesus Christ.

*How doe you know that you haue true faith?*

By

By

*A Catechisme.*

By the fruits thereof; (1) Reconciliation and Sanctification, which haue bin already declared.

*So much of the inward.*

1 Rom. 5. 1. 2. 3.

& 2. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Ephes. 2. 6.

Col. 2. 1. 2. 3.

*What are the outward things wherby the spirit is giuen?*

They are either those which God giueth to vs, or which we hauing receined frō God, giue vnto him again

*What are the things which God giueth vnto vs?*

The word of grace before named, and the dependants thereon.

*What is the word of grace?*

(u) Beleeue in Christ and thou shalt be saved: the which alone bestoweth the spirit of adoption.

u Mark 9. 24.

Act. 16. 31. 32.

33.

Rom. 3. 18.

*What are the dependants of the word?*

The Sacraments, 1. Cor. 10. 1. 2. 3. 4. and the (x) Censures.

x Mat. 18. 15.

1. Cor. 5.

*What is a Sacrament?*

A more finall, effectuell, and sensible instrument, the the word alone: wherby Christ with all the benefits is offered to all in the Church, and receined only of the faithfull.

*How many Sacraments are there?*

B 3

Two;

## A Catechisme.

a Rom. 4. 11. Two: Baptisme, 1. Cor. 10. 1. 2.  
 Gen. 27. 11. 3. & 12. 13. & the Lords Supper. (a)  
 Mat. 26. 26. & *What is Baptisme?*  
 28. 12. A (b) scale of our entrance into  
 b Mat. 28. 19. Christianitie.  
 Acts 8. 27.

*What is the Lords Supper?*

c Mat. 26. 26. A (c) scale of our growth and con-  
 1. Cor. 11. 23. tinuapce in Christianitie.

*So much of the Sacraments.*

*What are the censures?*

They are iudgements, giuen for  
 ratification of the word and Sacra-  
 ments abused.

*Of how many sorts are they?*

d Mat. 18. 15. 16 Two, (d) corrections, and (e)  
 1. Corin. 5. punishments.

e 1. Cor. 5. 22 *What are corrections?*

f James 1. 14.

g 1. Tim. 4. 14

They are either in word or in deed,

*What are they in word?*

They are chidings or rebukes of  
 the Church for sinners and they are ci-  
 ther (f) private by one first and then by  
 two of three in the most (g) whereof, the  
 char first admonisher must be one)

f Mat. 18. 15. 16

Leuit. 18. 17.

g 1. Tim. 5. 10.

h Mar. 18. 17.

i Num. 12. 14.

j Exod. 33. 6 7.

or (g) public by the whole Church.

*What are they in deed?*

The (h) Suspension from the Sacra-

ments,

*A Catechisme. -*

ments, or (i) excommunication from  
all the benefits and societie of the Church. i Mat. 18. 17.  
1. Tim. 1. 22.

*What are the punishments?*

An eueralting curse, called (k) *Anathema*, *Maranatha*, pronounced against the wicked vpon the sinne against the holy Ghost. k 1. Cor. 16. 22

*So much of the outward things that God giueth vs.*

*What are the outward that wee ha-  
uing receiued giue to God againe?*

They are vowes and praieris.\*

\* Psa 50. 13. 14  
& 66. 13. 14.

*What is a vow?*

A solemne promise to God of  
some lawfull thing that is in our po-  
wer, for the confirmation of our faith  
and testifying our thankfulnesse to  
God.

*What is praier?*

It is a calling vpon God in the  
name of Christ, for the more ample  
and full fruition of the good things  
we haue need of.

*What is annexed to praier?*

A holy fast or fasting.

*What is an holy fast?*

B 4

It

\*Luk. 23. 5. 4. It is (after preparation, & common  
to all holy rests) an abstinence from  
the (l) morning of the day of the fast  
vnto the (m) morning of the day  
following, from al earthly comforts,  
so farre as necessitie and continencie  
will permit; to the end that our  
selues being humbled & cast down,  
we may more seruently call on  
God, either for the obtaining of  
some singular benefit, or to auoide  
some speciall punishment.

*It seemeth you make it unlawfull for  
those that fast, to eat any thing du-  
ring the time of their fasting.*

Not so if for helpe of weaknesse,  
the taking of meate be moderately  
and sparingly vsed.

*What is an holy fast?*

n Zachar. 8. 19  
Hest. 9. 17. 18.  
20. 21. 22.  
30. 31.

A (n) solemne thankes-giving for  
some notable benefit obtained of  
God: specially when we haue obtai-  
ned it by a fast before.

*And we limited and bound in stre-  
taine, how and wherein to praye.*

Not alwaies: but we haue a per-  
fect paternes of prayer of all kinds in  
the (o) Lords prayer.

o Mat. 6. 9.  
Luk. 11. 3.

*What*

*A Catechisme.*

*What be the parts of the Lords prayer?*

Two: 1 The pſeface.  
2 The prayer it ſelfe.

*What is the Preface?*

Our Father which art in heauen.

*What are we taught in the Preface?*

To come to God as to a Father  
with boldneſſe, and yet with reuer-  
ence of his Maieſtie that filleth the  
heauens.

*What doth the prayer containe?*

A forme of request and thankes-  
giuing.

*What are the parts of the request?*

They are of two ſorts, whereof the  
firſt three, being of the firſt table, do  
concerne God: the other three, being  
of things that concerne the ſecond  
Table, belong to our ſelues and our  
neighbour.

*What is the firſt of thoſe three that  
concerne God?*

Hallowed be thy name.

*What is the ſumme of this petition?*

That in all things God may bee  
glorified.

*What is the ſecond?*

Thy kingdome come.

*What*

*A Catechisme*

*What is the summe of this?*

That the Kingdome of our Lord  
Iesus Christ, both by the inward  
working in his spirit, & also by the  
outward meanes may bee enlarged  
daily vntill it bee perfected at the  
comming of Christ to iudgement.

*What is the third?*

Thy will be done in earth, as &c.

*What is the summe of it?*

That obedience be giuen to God,  
vntill we be as the holy Angels.

So much of these that concerne God.

*How are they diuided, that concern  
our selues and our neighbours?*

Into two sorts:  
1. Touching things  
of this life.  
2. Touching things  
of the life to come.

*What is the petition concerning the  
things of this life?*

Giue vs this day our daily bread.

*What is the summe of that?*

That God would prouide not on-  
ly for our necessities, but also for our  
Christian and sober delight, accor-  
ding to our calling, and the blessing  
of



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*A Catechisme.*

of God vpon vs, with this exception  
(if it be his good pleasure.)

*What is the former of them which be  
long vnto the life to come?*

Forgiue vs our trespases, as wee  
forgiue thē that trespasse against vs.

*What is the summe of it?*

In it, wee pray for Iustification,  
which standeth in the remission of  
sinnes, and imputation of the righte-  
ousnesse of Christ.

*What is the latter petition?*

And leade vs not into temptati-  
on, but, &c.

*What is the Summe of it?*

In it wee pray for Sanctification,  
which standeth in mortification and  
quickning.

*Hitherto of the petitions.*

*What is the thanksgiving?*

For thine is the kingdome, the po-  
wer and glory. &c.

*What is the Summe hereof?*

That we ground our assurance of  
obtaining our prayers in God, from  
whome all things wee aske doe  
come, and to whom therefore all  
glory

*A Catechisme.*

glory must returne.

What doth this word (Amen) signifie?

It is a note of confidence (q. d.) So  
it is as I haue prayed,

So much of the things.

What are the persons?

The Church.

What is the Church?

A company of those which are  
(o) in Christ.

What are the parts of the Church?

o Ephes. 1.1.

Col. 1.2.37.

p Phil. 1.11.

Heb. 12.17.

They (p) which haue prebeminence  
in the Church, and the rest of the  
body of it,

What are they that haue prebemi-  
nence in the Church?

They are either (q) gouernors or  
helpers.

q 1. Tim. 5.17.

Heb. 13.17.

1. Thes. 5.13.

1. Cor. 12.28.

What are the rest of the body of the  
Church?

The people that are gouerned.

What is their part?

To yeeld obedience (a) to the  
gouernours in all lawfull things.

a Phil. 1.1.

Heb. 13.17.

Having spoken of Christs kingdome  
in this life, it followeth to speake  
of the same in the latter day,

What

**A Question.**

What is that day of Iudgement?

It is (b) as it were the great assizes, <sup>5 Rom. 14. 10.</sup>  
wherein euery one must appeare & <sup>2. Cor. 5. 10.</sup>  
be either acquitted or condemned.

What are we to consider in this  
Iudgement?

Two(c) things: { 1. The tokens  
going before. <sup>c Mat. 24. 29. 31</sup>  
2. The manner of it

What are the tokens going before?

(d) Diuers, but the nearest vnto <sup>d Mat. 24. 24.</sup>  
that are the darkning of the lights <sup>Luke 21. 25.</sup>  
of heauen, & the roaring of the sea.

What shall be the manner of it?

An (e) Archangel shall make a <sup>e Ioh. 5. 18 19.</sup>  
mighty voice by the strength of <sup>1. Thel. 4. 16.</sup>  
Christ then coming in the clouds:  
whereby the dead shal be raised, &  
the quiek changed all in a moment.

What shall then be done?

The Angels shall gather and pre-  
sent, (f) before Christ in the aire, <sup>f Mat. 25.</sup>  
the faithfull on the right hand of  
Christ, and the wicked on the left.

Being so ranged, what shall then be  
done?

Christ (appointed the Iudge of al)  
wil first giue sentence of life eternal  
vpon

*A Catechisme.*

vpon the faithfull.

*Why will Christ first giue sentence  
vpon the faithfull?*

g Mat. 19. 28.  
r. Cor. 6. 2. 3.

That they being first acquitted  
may be (g) assistant to him in iudging  
the wicked to euerlasting death.

*What shall bee the execution of the  
iudgement?*

h Mat. 13. 41.  
42.  
i Luke 16. 22.  
k Iohn 17. 24.  
r. Thes. 4. 17.

That the (h) wicked shal be cast in-  
to hell by the Angels, who shall (i)  
carrie the faithfull into heauen, (k)  
there to remaine with Christ for  
euer.

FINIS.

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